



THE WEATHER

Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; moderate southerly wind.
Sun rises 5:37, sets 5:59; moon rises 6:19 p. m.; high tide 12:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m.; low tide 12:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m.; maximum, 54 at 7 a. m.; average, 54.5; temperature at 7 a. m., 54.

VOL. 12—No. 187.

Copyright 1915 by
H. K. Newman Pub. Co.

BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST HOME NEWSPAPER
Circulation Greater Than All the Other Boston Evening Papers Combined
BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

10-PM. EDITION

Largest Home-Going
Circulation in New England

PRICE ONE CENT.

Boys of Sixteen Are Sent to War, but the Farmer Is Admonished Not to Let His Young Stock Go to the Butcher!

Which Prompts a Noble Englishwoman, Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, to Say Some Ringing Words of Protest Which All the World Will Read. "Legal Services" Cost the Boston & Maine Railroad \$800,000. What Were These Legal Services? Which Massachusetts Town Was Named for a Brave Frenchman, Born in Dublin?

What about the war?

What is NEW about the war?

Men ask these questions. We shall try to answer them. We should PREFER to discuss other things: A powerful editorial in the Sunday AMERICAN about a wonderful young man of the name of Dorgan; the top hats the ladies will wear this Fall; the most popular book in Japan; how European crooks have flocked to the United States in great numbers and are making away with Society's jewels; the "Cattle show" at Barre; a cartoon by Mr. Powers.

But the war.

The war lacks "action." Occasionally—not always—we read the "official statements." We observe that the armies in the Western theatre maintain their relative positions, which means that the war isn't getting anywhere. In the East, they are still running. MOST of the fighting is being done by the people at home, in the various countries. There will be MORE of this. Taxes are soaring. The workers complain. The customary tales of graft in munitions contracts are afloat. A peace league has been formed in England.

While, then, there is little news OF the war there is considerable talk ABOUT the war.

In England, Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, bravely protests against the sending of mere boys to the battlefronts.

"England," says the Countess, "preserves its live stock but leads its potential fathers to slaughter."

She quotes from a special notice to farmers, from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

"The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries strongly urge all Farmers to RAISE AS MUCH STOCK AS POSSIBLE during the war."

Their advice to you is: DO NOT and breeding and immature stock to the BUTCHER simply because prices are attractive NOW.

DO NOT MARKET half-finished animals; it is wasteful of the country's resources and is against your own interests.

DO NOT KILL CALVES—rearing them; it is well worth it.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries make the above recommendations not only for the NATIONAL WEALFARE but because they believe them to be for the ultimate benefit of BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

This notice the Countess of Warwick takes for the text of one of the most interesting papers given to the public since the war began. Says the lady:

It seems almost too pitiful to be true that the government has more concern for lambs or calves than for boys on the threshold of manhood, but the facts convict them.

For myself, I would rather see a thousand of the bloodthirsty old gentlemen who preach conservatism sent to the front from their club smoking-rooms, and effort to change them, than five hundred lads from whom their country has something to expect.

Of all the inequities that are associated with war—as a distinct from murder, I would add—there is nothing quite so horrible as the sacrifice of young life. It is common to all the nations at war.

It is false economy that raises the outcry against married men as soldiers. They alone in the community can be spared, they have families, or partly fulfilled, the function upon which civilization depends. Potentially, if not actually, they are fathers.

Lady Warwick's protest against sending the youth of England to the shambles in Europe will occupy four columns of the Sunday AMERICAN. It becomes increasingly difficult to speak one's mind in England, she says. "Even though one has no peace scheme to propound and no efficient public servant to criticize."

And the LENGTH of the war? Mr. Hudson Maxim, military inventor and author, was asked THAT question. Mr. Maxim's answer will appear in the Sunday AMERICAN. In brief:

England's resources are stupendous, and the British spirit is a spirit of dogged determination. Therefore, I prophesy that the Allies are going to fight it out without any thought of compromise which will be to their detriment or dishonor, unless Germany shall develop such unforeseen and unexpected power as to win an overwhelming victory over the Allies, invade England and capture London. Therefore—

Why and where the Allies so badly in the Eastern theatre? The answer comes from Mr. Herman Bernstein, famous Jewish editor.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ANGER OF U-BOAT CLASH OVER

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, believes that the submarine controversy between his country and the Washington government will be settled very soon.

"I will go to Washington in a few days and hold an interview with Secretary of State Lansing," said the German Ambassador today. "I am able to assure the American people that the matter will be arranged quickly and satisfactorily for both sides. I have been in constant communication with Berlin, and I regard it as a matter of a very short time until the controversy is ended forever."

By International News Service.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Emperor William has given the German navy the greatest shakeup in its history as a result of the submarine policy which for a time threatened a clash between the British and Washington governments.

Following an announcement that Vice-Admiral Huchmann, chief of the naval General Staff, and Rear Admiral Henrich, vice-chief, had been retired from active service, it became known that Vice-Admiral von Grawap and Vice-Admiral von Lams had been supplanted. Von Grawap has been serving as director of the naval department of the Imperial Navy, while Von Lams has been in command of the First Squadron of the fleet.

It is understood that Germany will have been performing duties at the Admiralty in positions subordinate to the four admirals have been assigned to other posts.

It is understood that Germany will not abandon its submarine campaign against British shipping, but full warship will be given and passenger ships will be spared.

CHANGES SURPRISE.

It had been known that changes in Germany were pending, and that officials opposed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's conciliatory attitude would be raised, but neither Bethmann nor Henrich had been mentioned in the reports of proposed changes.

Admiral von Holtzendorff, who succeeds Vice-Admiral Huchmann, is thoroughly in sympathy with the policy of the Imperial Chancellor. He is known to have criticized the submarine policy after he visited the United States last year.

His retirement from high office confirms the information previously sent by the International News Service that

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Frank's Move to Block Big Loan

GREECE WARNS BULGARIA FIND BLOOD

VON PAPEN EXPLAINS LETTER

SOX ROUSED BY DEFEAT BY 6TH PLACE TEAM

ARMIES IN HOSTILITY STANLED

DRANKS SHOWN BY VERDOR

BANKS IN BARN

Today's Lineups

RED SOX.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.

ST. LOUIS.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The great Austro-German offensive against Serbia is expected to start within a few days. Heavy artillery is being taken to the frontier, and this will be used to clear the way through the defenses constructed by the Serbs under direction of British officers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new Balkan crisis, which bears so shrewdly upon the European war situation, became more acute today, when reports arrived here that Greece has given direct warning to Bulgaria that the Hellenic forces, now mobilizing, will join the allies if Bulgaria sides with Germany and Austria.

But a new and sinister undercurrent from the London viewpoint was given to the Greek activities today by Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, who is openly suspicious of King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Cables from Paris intimate a fear of a coup d'etat at Athens, by which Greece will be enrolled among the allies' foes. This fear was expressed in an open statement by Clemenceau. Advice from Rome today reported that Romania is moving troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

On top of this came the report of the loan may not exceed \$200,000,000 instead of the larger amount previously mentioned, but that subsequently negotiations may be reopened for another credit.

SOEING THE PEOPLE.
The scope of the negotiations has been widened. This was admitted by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French committee. This was made necessary by the additional terms demanded by American bankers.

Some of the bankers interested in the deal have intimated their intention of appealing to their depositors for their views on the loan, if the credit is successfully floated and the money the allied governments is placed upon the market here.

British Warships
Shell Zebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—British warships both the German navy base at Zebrugge, Belgium, at dawn today. The German defenses are reported to have been damaged before the German artillery compelled the squadron to draw off.

French Seize Island.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—A French force has occupied the island of the south Mediterranean, two miles off the Greek coast. The population is about 4,000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

RED SOX.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.

ST. LOUIS.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.
Houser, p.f.

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The great Austro-German offensive against Serbia is expected to start within a few days. Heavy artillery is being taken to the frontier, and this will be used to clear the way through the defenses constructed by the Serbs under direction of British officers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new Balkan crisis, which bears so shrewdly upon the European war situation, became more acute today, when reports arrived here that Greece has given direct warning to Bulgaria that the Hellenic forces, now mobilizing, will join the allies if Bulgaria sides with Germany and Austria.

But a new and sinister undercurrent from the London viewpoint was given to the Greek activities today by Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, who is openly suspicious of King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Cables from Paris intimate a fear of a coup d'etat at Athens, by which Greece will be enrolled among the allies' foes. This fear was expressed in an open statement by Clemenceau. Advice from Rome today reported that Romania is moving troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

On top of this came the report of the loan may not exceed \$200,000,000 instead of the larger amount previously mentioned, but that subsequently negotiations may be reopened for another credit.

SOEING THE PEOPLE.
The scope of the negotiations has been widened. This was admitted by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French committee. This was made necessary by the additional terms demanded by American bankers.

Some of the bankers interested in the deal have intimated their intention of appealing to their depositors for their views on the loan, if the credit is successfully floated and the money the allied governments is placed upon the market here.

British Warships
Shell Zebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—British warships both the German navy base at Zebrugge, Belgium, at dawn today. The German defenses are reported to have been damaged before the German artillery compelled the squadron to draw off.

French Seize Island.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—A French force has occupied the island of the south Mediterranean, two miles off the Greek coast. The population is about 4,000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

ARMIES IN HOSTILITY STANLED

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The great Austro-German offensive against Serbia is expected to start within a few days. Heavy artillery is being taken to the frontier, and this will be used to clear the way through the defenses constructed by the Serbs under direction of British officers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new Balkan crisis, which bears so shrewdly upon the European war situation, became more acute today, when reports arrived here that Greece has given direct warning to Bulgaria that the Hellenic forces, now mobilizing, will join the allies if Bulgaria sides with Germany and Austria.

But a new and sinister undercurrent from the London viewpoint was given to the Greek activities today by Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, who is openly suspicious of King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Cables from Paris intimate a fear of a coup d'etat at Athens, by which Greece will be enrolled among the allies' foes. This fear was expressed in an open statement by Clemenceau. Advice from Rome today reported that Romania is moving troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

On top of this came the report of the loan may not exceed \$200,000,000 instead of the larger amount previously mentioned, but that subsequently negotiations may be reopened for another credit.

SOEING THE PEOPLE.
The scope of the negotiations has been widened. This was admitted by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French committee. This was made necessary by the additional terms demanded by American bankers.

Some of the bankers interested in the deal have intimated their intention of appealing to their depositors for their views on the loan, if the credit is successfully floated and the money the allied governments is placed upon the market here.

British Warships
Shell Zebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—British warships both the German navy base at Zebrugge, Belgium, at dawn today. The German defenses are reported to have been damaged before the German artillery compelled the squadron to draw off.

French Seize Island.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—A French force has occupied the island of the south Mediterranean, two miles off the Greek coast. The population is about 4,000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

ARMIES IN HOSTILITY STANLED

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The great Austro-German offensive against Serbia is expected to start within a few days. Heavy artillery is being taken to the frontier, and this will be used to clear the way through the defenses constructed by the Serbs under direction of British officers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new Balkan crisis, which bears so shrewdly upon the European war situation, became more acute today, when reports arrived here that Greece has given direct warning to Bulgaria that the Hellenic forces, now mobilizing, will join the allies if Bulgaria sides with Germany and Austria.

But a new and sinister undercurrent from the London viewpoint was given to the Greek activities today by Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, who is openly suspicious of King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Cables from Paris intimate a fear of a coup d'etat at Athens, by which Greece will be enrolled among the allies' foes. This fear was expressed in an open statement by Clemenceau. Advice from Rome today reported that Romania is moving troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

On top of this came the report of the loan may not exceed \$200,000,000 instead of the larger amount previously mentioned, but that subsequently negotiations may be reopened for another credit.

SOEING THE PEOPLE.
The scope of the negotiations has been widened. This was admitted by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French committee. This was made necessary by the additional terms demanded by American bankers.

Some of the bankers interested in the deal have intimated their intention of appealing to their depositors for their views on the loan, if the credit is successfully floated and the money the allied governments is placed upon the market here.

British Warships
Shell Zebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—British warships both the German navy base at Zebrugge, Belgium, at dawn today. The German defenses are reported to have been damaged before the German artillery compelled the squadron to draw off.

French Seize Island.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—A French force has occupied the island of the south Mediterranean, two miles off the Greek coast. The population is about 4,000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

ARMIES IN HOSTILITY STANLED

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The great Austro-German offensive against Serbia is expected to start within a few days. Heavy artillery is being taken to the frontier, and this will be used to clear the way through the defenses constructed by the Serbs under direction of British officers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new Balkan crisis, which bears so shrewdly upon the European war situation, became more acute today, when reports arrived here that Greece has given direct warning to Bulgaria that the Hellenic forces, now mobilizing, will join the allies if Bulgaria sides with Germany and Austria.

But a new and sinister undercurrent from the London viewpoint was given to the Greek activities today by Georges Clemenceau, the former French Premier, who is openly suspicious of King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Cables from Paris intimate a fear of a coup d'etat at Athens, by which Greece will be enrolled among the allies' foes. This fear was expressed in an open statement by Clemenceau. Advice from Rome today reported that Romania is moving troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

On top of this came the report of the loan may not exceed \$200,000,000 instead of the larger amount previously mentioned, but that subsequently negotiations may be reopened for another credit.

SOEING THE PEOPLE.
The scope of the negotiations has been widened. This was admitted by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French committee. This was made necessary by the additional terms demanded by American bankers.

Some of the bankers interested in the deal have intimated their intention of appealing to their depositors for their views on the loan, if the credit is successfully floated and the money the allied governments is placed upon the market here.

British Warships
Shell Zebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—British warships both the German navy base at Zebrugge, Belgium, at dawn today. The German defenses are reported to have been damaged before the German artillery compelled the squadron to draw off.

French Seize Island.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—A French force has occupied the island of the south Mediterranean, two miles off the Greek coast. The population is about 4,000.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

SHOULD THE WORKINGMAN BE FORCED TO PAY SIX-CENT FARES?

Brookline, Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, Quincy and all the towns of southeastern Massachusetts protest the increases.

WHO MURDERED JUDGE KNOWLES AT PROVIDENCE?

Startling developments also tangled romances in Rhode Island's latest murder mystery. Details never before told.

PRESIDENT LANNIN TALKS OF EFFICIENCY AND "INSIDE BASEBALL"

In a talk with Julian Hawthorne he discusses players, training methods and why the Red Sox lead the league.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GRAND TRUNK IN NEW ENGLAND?

How the Boston & Maine spent nearly a million to keep rival road from getting a line to the port of Boston.

Four Great Exclusive Stories in Tomorrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN

ALL THE BALKAN GIRLS GETTING MARRIED

Continued From First Page.

anti-Turkish outbreaks at Thessalonica, and to reports that Roumania might join the Teutonic allies.

The Paris anxieties of Greek intelligence have added to the anxiety over the Balkans. Even the mobilization of the Greek army fails wholly to reassure French officials.

M. Clemenceau, who is at liberty to speak more freely than the French officials themselves, says:

"What is King Constantine going to do with his troops? I fear Venizelos is going to answer this question. Information has reached us from Athens that the emperor's intention is to remain in the middle of the Balkans. He is little disposed to act. This perhaps is the result of the Greek army's formal refusal to support him. There is no reason to believe the King's policy has changed.

Roumania is another question, the emperor asserted. The attitude of the Bucharest government cannot be predicted.

MACEDONIAN DISPUTE.

A dispatch from Athens to the Petit Parisien states that a Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia by forces comprising four infantry divisions, several regiments of cavalry and a number of Macedonia volunteers is imminent.

Meanwhile the allies are sending every nerve to keep Bulgaria from entering Greece. Favorable to the end-barrage, the peninsula units have been sent to the front. King Constantine of Greece has sent a personal letter, warning him that Bulgaria's participation in the Teutonic alliance will force Greece into the same camp.

This letter was sent from Bucharest, after the Italian minister in Greece had conferred with Constantine and Premier Venizelos. Venizelos had been exchanged between Premiers of the two countries. Bulgaria has returned to the state of Macedonia.

ANTI-TEUTONIC RIFTS.

Reports that the Roumanian government might ally itself with the Teutonic powers caused violent anti-German and anti-Austrian riots in Bucharest last night. The mobs were dispersed after several hours of rioting. Popular sentiment there favors the allies.

The account of the anti-Turkish outbreaks at Thessalonica today there has never been any doubt as to the attitude of the Roumanian government to follow Italy into the war has caused considerable anxiety in Roumania, which was leaning toward the Germans. The effect of the anti-Turkish outbreaks in Velynia and Galicia may have their effect on Bucharest, which is still undecided.

With strong and well-equipped Turkish forces on the frontier of Roumania, that country was not at all disposed to join the Teutonic unless absolutely certain that they were going to receive the support of the German army.

BALKAN UNDER ARMS.

All the Balkan nations are now under arms.

Bulgaria is completing mobilization of her forces of approximately 700,000 men. Roumania has under arms many of her 600,000 troops. It has been assumed that Roumania would join Greece on the side of the allies, this being based on the idea that Athens favors the entente. Greece could not put her army in the field, and her navy could menace Bulgarian ports.

In fortifying her army and other Black Sea ports, Bulgaria is said to fear only a Greek naval raid, but also invasion by the Bulgarians.

The Greek mobilization is announced as "a measure of elementary precaution" to effect similar action by Bulgaria. The classes of 1912 to 1914 have been called to the colors.

A decree has been promulgated compelling the Chamber of Deputies to pass a law putting at the disposal of the government for all the railways the transport of merchandise is forbidden. The Chamber of Deputies has refused to pass the law. The Chamber of Deputies has refused to pass the law.

ROUMANIA ACTS.

The Roumanian cabinet has been called into council by the King, and it is believed that complete mobilization of all Roumania's forces is being discussed.

News of the Bulgarian mobilization produced a profound impression in Athens. At the Cabinet council held last night, the decision was arrived at that as a matter of safety for the country Greece should reply by a corresponding mobilization. This decision was communicated to the King by Premier Venizelos.

The semi-official newspaper Patria of Athens says the military measures undertaken by Greece show a decision to meet the Roumanian army. Roumania's move energetically and with speed. It adds that the mobilization of Greece is to defend her own rights and to fulfill her duty to support Britain.

It is reported from Salonica that the Bulgarian crown prince is in command of an army numbering 25,000 men and 1,000 guns. The chief of the general staff will be General Zinov, present war minister, who is to be replaced by General Gerasimov.

The operations against the Serbs will be carried out by General Rostov, present chief of the general staff. The cavalry regiments with their strength have been sent to the Serbian frontier.

Frontier regiments have been recruited by drafts from the interior. Military college pupils have been drafted. A special battalion left both for Irbubia, and a group of mounted artillery for an unknown destination.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BELLAN'S
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

GIRL TO MARRY MAN SHE SIED IN MOCK TRIAL



Miss Freda Olson, bride-to-be of W. S. Newhall, defendant in love suit in Lynn mock trial.



W. Stanley Newhall, champion amateur basketball player of Lynn, is to marry Miss Freda Olson of No. 10 Amity street, Lynn, whom he was sentenced to wed at a mock bench of the Lynn Y. M. C. A. minstrel show last April. The engagement of the young couple was announced today.

When "Judge" J. Alfred Bowie, the presiding justice at the mock trial,

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO TOWNS, SLAY TWO TONS, OF NEWTON'S CLASH GARDENER

LONDON, Sept. 25.—On the eastern front the Russian center is firmly re-taking the Germans and has taken Vilnius, an important railway point, by a desperate bayonet fight.

The Russians claim officially the capture of an important railway point. In the north, Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against the Russians, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost some to the Russians.

"At the Jurendas the last week was very quiet in the two zones of the Galician peninsula. On our front the Russians attempted an attack with a mine, but we repulsed them. A single Russian soldier killed, according to a prisoner, two officers and thirteen men."

French Blow Up a Turkish Mine

By International News Service.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The following official report on operations at the Turkish front was issued at the War Office this afternoon:

"At the Jurendas the last week was very quiet in the two zones of the Galician peninsula. On our front the Russians attempted an attack with a mine, but we repulsed them. A single Russian soldier killed, according to a prisoner, two officers and thirteen men."

Rockingham Hotel Burned.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Rockingham, for years one of the best known of the old-time hotels in the country, situated in the shores of Long Island Pond, N. H., and a few years ago purchased by Thomas Harrison, a well known Lawrence hotel man, was destroyed by fire last night, the loss being nearly \$250,000.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS ARE DEPOSED

Continued From First Page.

Important modifications would be made in the submarine policy and that Ambassador von Holtzendorff would have the support of the German government as regards the pledges he has made to the United States.

OPPOSED TO BOAT POLICY.

Ambassador von Holtzendorff is said to have derived the sinking of the Atlantic liner as of no value from a war standpoint. He was supported by Ambassador von Holtzendorff, who is reported to have the support of the German government as regards the pledges he has made to the United States.

The working harmoniously on the submarine policy, these two officers are expected to prevent further torpedoing of passenger ships. They have reopened the investigation of the destruction of the liner Arabic, and if they find that a submarine committed the deed, a complete list of all of his acts will be sent to the United States.

Admiral von Holtzendorff was formerly commander of the German High Seas fleet, but was succeeded by Admiral von Tirpitz shortly before the war. He has always been an advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare, and it was largely due to his efforts that Germany adopted the policy of naval warfare to meet the commercial blockade of England's policy of building great warships.

WASHINGTON SEES NO NEW DANGER OF GERMAN DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Officials today were almost convinced that danger of further complications with Germany has passed.

The reports received here telling of the submarine activities off the Irish coast, official and unofficial, agree that in the connection it is not trying to exercise the right of visitation. They are also admittedly hampered by the attempt of commanders to escape the blame of the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Yes, it is true that our engagement is the result of the mock trial," said the last person to see Cannon after his arrest. "I had known Mr. Newhall for four years previous to the trial and was at 'and' in the minstrel show which he was in." It was not until after the judge's decision, however, that Cannon became serious in his intentions.

Although an American citizen, G. W. King, wireless operator, may have lost just when the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, there is no ground for saying that the Chamber of Commerce is in the fact of that fact, when our captain sailed to the German commander gave the crew ten minutes to leave the ship.

The last person to see Cannon after his arrest, said that he had known Mr. Newhall for four years previous to the trial and was at 'and' in the minstrel show which he was in. It was not until after the judge's decision, however, that Cannon became serious in his intentions.

The fact that the Anglo-American cable severed night indicates that the submarine are now operating in the Atlantic in the direct path of the transport steamer.

Ball-Player Dead From Over-Exertion

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 25.—Charles Schombert, one of the best-known players of the Cumberland Grays, died last night as a result of a hemorrhage of the brain, supposed to have been brought on by over-exertion on the ball field. He was an active and out-of-door with the Grays, and last year's champion.

Amateur Boxers to Meet at Exposition

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A national amateur boxing tournament is being arranged for Oct. 25 and 26, Cannon at Monday for gardening work. The empty envelope in which this money had been found in the room where Cannon's body was discovered.

SAV MODIFY NEAR MARKS.

Cannon had a brother, John E. Cannon, with whom he lived at No. 208 Dudson street, Newton Highlands. Cannon at Monday for gardening work. The empty envelope in which this money had been found in the room where Cannon's body was discovered.

He also had a nephew, Joseph Cannon, who lived at No. 4 Canton street, Newton. Both these relatives say that the gardener was a very quiet man, with few friends, and the last man he was to pick a quarrel or to be angry at all friends with strangers.

Mr. Proctor is positive that if there had been any quarrel, there would have been shouting or screaming, as would the case with any other man. He said he had heard the slightest sound, and that anyone entering or leaving the barn.

Autoist Flees in Dark.

John Harrigan of Independence avenue, Quincy, and his four children were severely shaken when the automobile in which they were driving was struck by a negligently driven operator of which immediately turned out his lights and ran away.

THE TIME HAS COME TO TALK A HUNDRED OF MANY LIVELY THINGS

Continued From First Page.

The Russian people are paying the price of the government's regime of despotism.

Now it is Russia alone that is paying this price.

Almost the whole of Europe is paying for Russian intrigues and duplicity. Millions of human beings are being slaughtered as a result of Russian machinations to subvert and enslave Europe.

Such of the story of Russia's conspiracy against the Jewish people during this war, and of the horrible atrocities perpetrated upon the Jews of Russia, has been told in America. It was hard to believe the details at first, but the facts are even graver, more terrible, more shocking than related in the reports of the investigators.

It is nothing less than a battle of a large scale, though the Russian people have sought to discredit the Jewish people by accusing one Jew of having committed a ritual murder. Now the Russian government is seeking to discredit the Jewish people of Russia by a wholesale charge of treachery.

The reason we hear so little about Russia's Jewish treatment of her Jewish people, Mr. Bernstein says, is that Russia controls a large number of newspapers in France and a few in England. French and English editors and journalists, he says, are on the Russian payroll. The Russian censorship has become "altogether unconcerned in the suppression of facts."

Readers of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

"The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

The editorial staff of the Sunday AMERICAN are thus given some informing and certifying "additions" on the Great War. In the new columns, something is "breaking," they say, "break," "break," "break," or early in the morning. If so, look for it in the Sunday AMERICAN.

CARRANZAS MAY FRENCH PLANES LOSE FAVOR WITH U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—War Department officials, it is said, are of the opinion that Carranza's French planes, today declared that conditions on the border around Brownsville have become intolerable. The State Department has been requested to demand an immediate explanation from Carranza. Major Carranza's troops, specifically said many of the Mexicans in yesterday's fight were in uniform and General Carranza's army officers, already indignant at the repeated attacks on American forces around Brownsville by Carranza troops, expressing earlier in the week with a challenge of Carranza's veracity by the Carranza agent here, made no attempt to conceal their chagrin at the latest attack. If these officers have their general Carranza and his following will receive a "thrill" from the United States unless a prompt disclaimer of the latest attack is forthcoming.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Today's official communiqué from the War Office reports that the great battle between the Franco-German front continued throughout the night. Aeroplanes bombarded Metz. The text of the communiqué is as follows:

"In Artois, our artillery continued its effective action against the enemy's lines. To the south of the Somme, the Germans bombarded our trenches from our machine guns. The enemy's position in the Artois region is very violent all the time in the north of the Alps and in the Alpine-Marne canal."

Fall Outings

Trips to nearby mountains, while the leaves are turning, afford most delightful fall outings. Go to Middleboro, Fells, Blue Hills, Norwichtown, and Franklin Park.

BLANKETS

An extraordinary purchase, some time ago, of about 1500 pairs of Blankets—medium priced blankets, and some of the highest grade made in this country—which we will offer, notwithstanding the advance in wool, at \$2.00 to \$5.00 per pair less than old prices.

30 pairs Blankets, cotton warp, size 60x90. Per pair.....\$2.95
size 70x90. Per pair.....\$3.95
size 70x100. Per pair.....\$4.95
size 70x110. Per pair.....\$5.95

100 pairs Extra Length Blankets, size 60x90. Per pair.....\$5.50
size 70x90. Per pair.....\$6.50
size 70x100. Per pair.....\$7.50
size 70x110. Per pair.....\$8.50

TABLE LINENS

Specials for Coming Week

50 pieces 72 inch Table Linen by the yard, \$1.25 each, yard, 95c
Irish Linen Table Cloths at a saving of \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00
72x72 in., at \$1.00. Now...\$3.00

JOHN ROCKEFELLER KING TURNS OVER ALL HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SON



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on his tour of the Colorado mines, has fraternized with the families of his employees. This photograph, copyrighted by the International News Service, shows him with a group of children of the miners.

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has formally taken over the management of all his father's interests, and for all practical purposes is now in control of the Rockefeller properties and will be guiding force in the future.

It is in this capacity that young Mr. Rockefeller is making his present tour of inspection of the plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

This concern, as well as all the others under Rockefeller control, will from this time on increasingly be his influence.

The senior Mr. Rockefeller, proud of his son's achievements and anxious to be relieved of all cares, has turned over to his son full control of his affairs.

This does not mean, of course, that Rockefeller, Jr., will not continue to profit by his father's counsel and advice, but the latter has abounding faith in his son and is a believer in young blood and fresh ideas, and the father's interests were absolutely his own.

Full-dealing and full publicity may be described as the Rockefeller motto. For a year there, but he has been in progress at No. 20 Broadway since the summer of 1914, and it is now blossoming into the truly revolutionary incidents of the present trip.

Mr. Rockefeller posed for a photograph.

graph with the group of correspondents who accompanied him.

"I don't mind a bit," he said, "I'm sure they care to risk their reputations by poster with me."

"I understand," said one of the correspondents, "that in our absence at lunch you posed for a photograph with the group of correspondents."

"I will consent to pose with you if you will consent to pose with me," he said.

"I accept the conditions," said the correspondent, "and you want to pose with me?"

"Then he extended a broad invitation to the correspondents to go with him to the steel plant."

This feature of the new policy of the Rockefellers. Until today there had been no newspaper reporter as much admitted to the plant of the steel company.

In his short leave, facing without flinching the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

Following this inspection he viewed

the great blast furnaces, and dodging about among flying sparks, he seemed to be a young millionaire.

An idea of how these employees and their control look to the living, at times he was in the center of showers of sparks, preparation poured from his face, but steel workers, his feet, flying dust, he seemed him.

WILLIAMS OUT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY PRISON

Chester B. Williams of Wayland, who remained the Regional Prison at Taunton's primary for re-election of Middlesex County Commissioner, has withdrawn from the contest.

Mr. Williams made a statement to the press, in which he mentioned the interest of the primary election and the fact that he was in the county newspaper. He said he was in the county newspaper and was in the county newspaper.

It seems to be that this is a matter intended to help him attain a satisfied position and we can see no reason why you should not pay for it the same as any individual should pay for advertising his wares.

Williams "disgraced" at this time. Williams is "disgraced" at this time. Williams is "disgraced" at this time.

Mr. Williams was elected four years ago to fill the term of the late Mr. Williams. He was re-elected for the usual three-year term and was in the county newspaper.

Mr. Williams had a plurality of 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents.

Mr. Williams was elected four years ago to fill the term of the late Mr. Williams. He was re-elected for the usual three-year term and was in the county newspaper.

Mr. Williams had a plurality of 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents.

Mr. Williams was elected four years ago to fill the term of the late Mr. Williams. He was re-elected for the usual three-year term and was in the county newspaper.

Mr. Williams had a plurality of 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents.

Mr. Williams was elected four years ago to fill the term of the late Mr. Williams. He was re-elected for the usual three-year term and was in the county newspaper.

Mr. Williams had a plurality of 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents.

Mr. Williams was elected four years ago to fill the term of the late Mr. Williams. He was re-elected for the usual three-year term and was in the county newspaper.

Mr. Williams had a plurality of 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents. His vote was 1,500 over his two opponents.

Japan's Ambitious Plans To Conquer Us Revealed

"Let America beware! For our cry, On to California! On to Hawaii! On to the Philippines! is becoming only secondary to our imperial anthem."

"Ever since we vanquished the Russian hordes the whole world has held us in the highest esteem and reverence. But to the American people we are a giant Nemesis that they know will some day fall upon and annihilate them, smiting them, as their Bible says, on the hip and on the thigh with a great slaughter."

"It must be remembered that the Americans are a crude race that consists of every kind of riff-raff blood. We in Japan have a glorious history that antedates by thousands of years even the knowledge that the wild and Indian-infested America ever existed!"

"To arms! We must seize our standards, unfurl them to the winds and advance without the least fear, as America has no army worthy the name, and with the Panama Canal destroyed, its few battleships will be of no use until too late."

These paragraphs are not the wild dreams of a fiction writer. They are extracts from the most popular book in Japan today—a book issued by Japan's powerful and official National Defense Association to inflame the people against the United States and to explain to them the ambitious plans already made for invading and conquering this country.

This remarkable book—remarkable both for the bitter hatred it breathes and for the supreme confidence it shows in Japanese superiority—reveals all Japan's war plans as clearly as General Bernhard's famous volume did Germany's.

If the allies had given heed to Bernhard's significant observations, their condition might be quite different from what it is today. In the same way the future of the United States may hinge on the information contained in the work of this Japanese "Bernhard."

Realizing its grave import, the SUNDAY AMERICAN has had this book carefully translated and will present the most important parts of it to the American public for the first time in two double page articles.

The first of these articles will be printed in the Magazine Section of tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN. Read it and see why the Japanese are determined to declare war upon us, why they expect to win and what they think of our men and women, our morals and our "contemptible army and navy."

should be assembled under one of the machinery now in existence in parliament, the President points out in sufficient, although he says that if a letter to former Governor James M. Smith is lacking to make it sufficient, he is willing to wait for it.

should be assembled under one of the machinery now in existence in parliament, the President points out in sufficient, although he says that if a letter to former Governor James M. Smith is lacking to make it sufficient, he is willing to wait for it.

should be assembled under one of the machinery now in existence in parliament, the President points out in sufficient, although he says that if a letter to former Governor James M. Smith is lacking to make it sufficient, he is willing to wait for it.

should be assembled under one of the machinery now in existence in parliament, the President points out in sufficient, although he says that if a letter to former Governor James M. Smith is lacking to make it sufficient, he is willing to wait for it.

should be assembled under one of the machinery now in existence in parliament, the President points out in sufficient, although he says that if a letter to former Governor James M. Smith is lacking to make it sufficient, he is willing to wait for it.

RED CROSS WORK FOR ARMIES STARTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Concerted action in saving the Red Cross from the 750,000 men, women and children in Armenia was begun today. While waiting for a plan of procedure to be suggested by Ambassador Morgenthau, the American Red Cross was perfecting plans to raise needed funds for the relief work, and within the next few days it hopes to have completed the plan of procedure. Meanwhile the work of organizing the Armenian relief work of the United States is well under way. Charles H. Crane and James L. Barton, who are at the head of the movement, are in New York. The report that American Consuls are warning missionaries to leave the country drew the comment from Acting Secretary of State that they must be doing so on their own responsibility.

The attitude of the Turkish government in the great obstacle in the way of relief from this side. It has taken the ground that "military necessities" has compelled it to evacuate the Armenians in the mountain villages in the deserts of Asiatic Turkey where they are dying like flies. If the Turkish government should allow the sending of money or relief work as now is feared, it will be imperative that Germany be asked to help.

WHERE TO DINE

AFTER THE SHOW VISIT THE HAWKOW CHINESE RESTAURANT 15 and 16 Essex Street

HOTEL CROFTON 25th Street, Boston

SPOTTING GETTERS OF HILARITY SHOOT FROM THE SPRINGS OF LAUGH FESTIVAL

TWIN BEES NOW PLAYING AT THE PARK SQ. PHONE THEATRE 01

WALDRON'S CASINO 1000 Broadway

NANTASKET BEACH Every Day Until November First

THE YEAR'S FINEST SEASON and the Season's Finest Trip

BRAVES Big Concert FIELD BY BIG BAND

SUNDAY AT 3:30

NEW YORK \$2.25

Are you reading the pages of dramatic news, notes and criticism in the Sunday American?

They are the best in Boston. Every Sunday.

JOHN ROCKEFELLER KING TURNS OVER ALL HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller was tried by a woman into revealing his unalterable opposition to the proposed billion-dollar loan to the allies.

The greatest single master of wealth in the world made this revelation yesterday to a representative of the New York American, who met him at Tarrytown upon his return from his summer residence in Cleveland.

The "old king" would not, they he had stated his opposition to the loan. "A woman betrayed me," he asserted, his deep blue eyes blazing. "She got into Forest Hills as a guest."

Then he added with compressed lips: "It will not happen again."

"Will you take part in the loan under any consideration?" he asked, his eyes blazing. "I will not."

Mr. Rockefeller shrugged his shoulders, moved his hands and shook his head in a gesture that might have been intended for a refusal to talk or a negative reply.

Mr. Rockefeller got into his automobile and with a wave of his hand was hurried up the hill to Foxcroft House.

He refused later to add a statement or to give any outline of the manner in which the woman became a guest at his Cleveland estate. He was mute, too, upon the suggestion that forces opposed to the loan only have engineered the interview's entrance into his home.

The old king arrived at Tarrytown in a special car attached to the Great Northern, a few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Miss Spelman, his eight-year-old granddaughter, Mary Adelaide, and a retinue of servants.

In EXCELLENT HUMOR. In telling roughly the news conference, Mr. Rockefeller left the private car, refusing the proffered aid of his valet. He assisted his sister-in-law, Miss Spelman, to get into the car.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed bright and alert, physically and mentally, and in excellent humor. His face was tanned, his eyes were clear, his voice was clear. He was a man of the world, a man of the world.

A suit of light gray, a dark overcoat and shoes of dark brown, in which he gazed a large black eye, was his only insignia of mourning.

In great good humor Mr. Rockefeller, who had been in the city for some time, seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

JOHN ROCKEFELLER KING TURNS OVER ALL HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller was tried by a woman into revealing his unalterable opposition to the proposed billion-dollar loan to the allies.

The greatest single master of wealth in the world made this revelation yesterday to a representative of the New York American, who met him at Tarrytown upon his return from his summer residence in Cleveland.

The "old king" would not, they he had stated his opposition to the loan. "A woman betrayed me," he asserted, his deep blue eyes blazing. "She got into Forest Hills as a guest."

Then he added with compressed lips: "It will not happen again."

"Will you take part in the loan under any consideration?" he asked, his eyes blazing. "I will not."

Mr. Rockefeller shrugged his shoulders, moved his hands and shook his head in a gesture that might have been intended for a refusal to talk or a negative reply.

Mr. Rockefeller got into his automobile and with a wave of his hand was hurried up the hill to Foxcroft House.

He refused later to add a statement or to give any outline of the manner in which the woman became a guest at his Cleveland estate. He was mute, too, upon the suggestion that forces opposed to the loan only have engineered the interview's entrance into his home.

The old king arrived at Tarrytown in a special car attached to the Great Northern, a few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Miss Spelman, his eight-year-old granddaughter, Mary Adelaide, and a retinue of servants.

In EXCELLENT HUMOR. In telling roughly the news conference, Mr. Rockefeller left the private car, refusing the proffered aid of his valet. He assisted his sister-in-law, Miss Spelman, to get into the car.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed bright and alert, physically and mentally, and in excellent humor. His face was tanned, his eyes were clear, his voice was clear. He was a man of the world, a man of the world.

A suit of light gray, a dark overcoat and shoes of dark brown, in which he gazed a large black eye, was his only insignia of mourning.

In great good humor Mr. Rockefeller, who had been in the city for some time, seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

JOHN ROCKEFELLER KING TURNS OVER ALL HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller was tried by a woman into revealing his unalterable opposition to the proposed billion-dollar loan to the allies.

The greatest single master of wealth in the world made this revelation yesterday to a representative of the New York American, who met him at Tarrytown upon his return from his summer residence in Cleveland.

The "old king" would not, they he had stated his opposition to the loan. "A woman betrayed me," he asserted, his deep blue eyes blazing. "She got into Forest Hills as a guest."

Then he added with compressed lips: "It will not happen again."

"Will you take part in the loan under any consideration?" he asked, his eyes blazing. "I will not."

Mr. Rockefeller shrugged his shoulders, moved his hands and shook his head in a gesture that might have been intended for a refusal to talk or a negative reply.

Mr. Rockefeller got into his automobile and with a wave of his hand was hurried up the hill to Foxcroft House.

He refused later to add a statement or to give any outline of the manner in which the woman became a guest at his Cleveland estate. He was mute, too, upon the suggestion that forces opposed to the loan only have engineered the interview's entrance into his home.

The old king arrived at Tarrytown in a special car attached to the Great Northern, a few minutes after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Miss Spelman, his eight-year-old granddaughter, Mary Adelaide, and a retinue of servants.

In EXCELLENT HUMOR. In telling roughly the news conference, Mr. Rockefeller left the private car, refusing the proffered aid of his valet. He assisted his sister-in-law, Miss Spelman, to get into the car.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed bright and alert, physically and mentally, and in excellent humor. His face was tanned, his eyes were clear, his voice was clear. He was a man of the world, a man of the world.

A suit of light gray, a dark overcoat and shoes of dark brown, in which he gazed a large black eye, was his only insignia of mourning.

In great good humor Mr. Rockefeller, who had been in the city for some time, seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be in a good mood. He was in a good mood. He was in a good mood.

JOHN ROCKEFELLER KING TURNS OVER ALL HIS AFFAIRS TO HIS SON

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller was tried by a woman into revealing his unalterable opposition to the proposed billion-dollar loan to the allies.

The greatest single master of wealth in the world made this revelation yesterday to a representative of the New York American, who met him at Tarrytown upon his return from his summer residence in Cleveland.

The "old king" would not, they he had stated his opposition to the loan. "A woman betrayed me," he asserted, his deep blue eyes blazing. "She got into Forest Hills as a guest."

Then he added with compressed lips: "It will not happen again."

"Will you take part in the loan under any consideration?" he asked, his eyes blazing. "I will not."

Mr. Rockefeller shrugged his shoulders, moved his

Krazy Kat

Copyright, 1915, International News Service. Registered United States Patent Office.



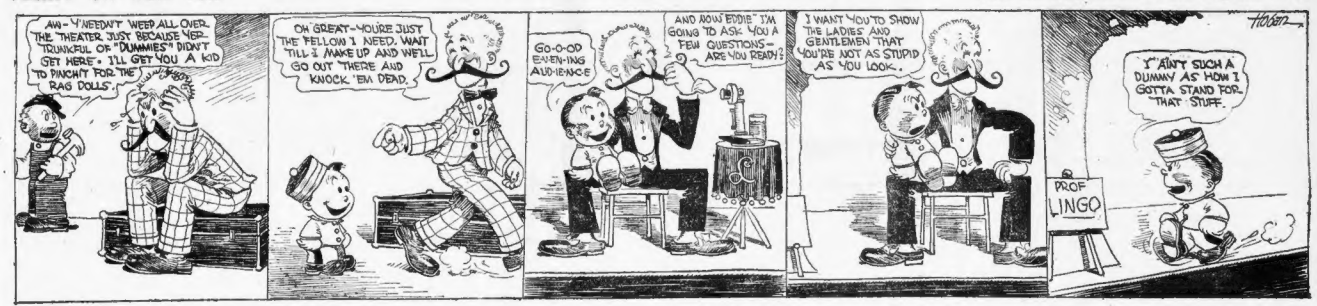
THE DINGBAT FAMILY



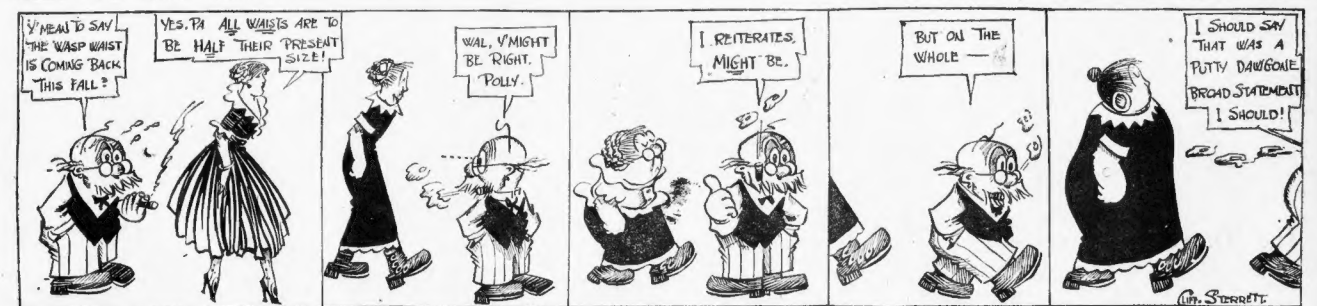
ABIE THE AGENT



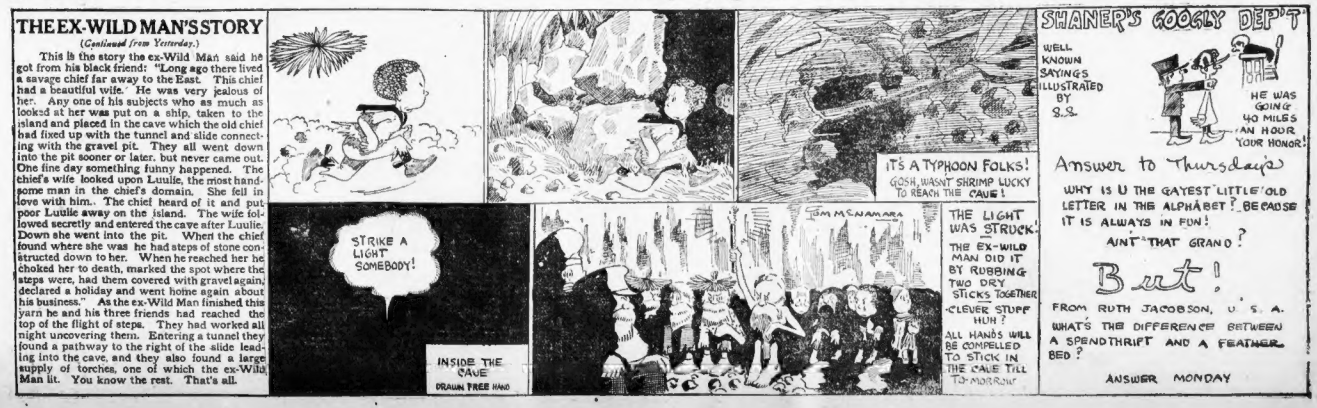
JERRY ON THE JOB



POLLY AND HER PALS



US BOYS



Dinny Is Good at Changing His Mind



He Lost His Roll on the Way Home



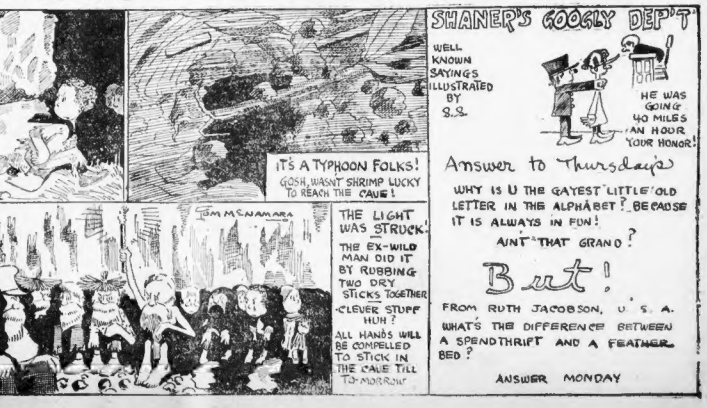
And He Left the Ventriloquist Flat



We're Doubtful, Too, After Seeing the Last Picture



Lucky Thing There Was a Cave Handy When the Tornado Came Along



The Prayer We Offered Up for Peace Is Amended Now by the Money Lenders

IN a signed statement printed in the New Orleans Item, Mr. Hearst said:

"That is the material side of this question; and there is a moral side as well, which must be considered, for the American people are a moral people. They are a righteous and religious people, they are a God-fearing, peace-loving people. Our people hope and pray for peace for ourselves and for the stricken nations of Europe. We abhor war and we have condemned this particular war as the worst and most wicked of all wars.

"We have sorrowed for the soldiers of our own Caucasian race slain by the thousands, yes by millions, upon the field of battle. We have grieved for wretched wives made widows, and for helpless orphans thrown upon a world made brutal and barren by war. We have bemoaned the accumulated wealth of ages ruthlessly destroyed, the treasures of art and architecture recklessly demolished, the very foundations of Occidental civilization and religion weakened, if not wrecked, by the fury and frenzy of this fratricidal conflict.

"We have gone into our churches, or into the sanctuaries of our homes, and prayed to God to restore peace on earth and revive good will among men.

"We have besought God to preserve our race, to protect our civilization, to conserve the wealth and the treasures of the world for the world, to end this needless, endless sorrow and slaughter, desolation and destruction.

"And God has heard our prayer. He has created a situation which is a supreme test of our sincerity. He has made it come to pass that this war cannot continue unless we who have prayed for peace shall supply the arms and money to protract the war."

It should not be forgotten that the prayers to which Mr. Hearst referred in these words were public prayers offered up in solemn assemblages convoked by the President of the United States. Thus they took on a double significance, being at once the prayers of individual hearts and the prayers of the great heart of the nation itself.

In those solemn assemblies there was used no set form of petition, but, in spirit at least, we all prayed after this fashion:

"O God, Creator of the Worlds and Father of Mankind, we beseech Thee that Thou wilt, in Thy mercy and compassion, move the hearts of men to cease from war and to begin again to live in amity and concord, sowing and garnering the fruits of the earth, exchanging with one another the products of industry, and living to Thy glory and to their own happiness.

"We pray Thee that peace may come to our brothers and sisters who are suffering and dying across the seas; that men may no longer be butchered; that women no longer may weep above their ruined homes and their dead; that little children, just like our own dear little boys and girls, may not be made fatherless and motherless and homeless; that the sweet earth may no longer be made horrid and putrid with the bones and carrion of what were strong, useful men, Thy children, doing their tasks in the world which Thou didst make to be a world of useful work and peaceful happiness.

"Almighty and Compassionate God and Father of us all, have mercy upon Thy world and move the hearts of the rulers of men quickly to bring peace to the sorrowful and suffering peoples."

Such, as we say, was the spirit, if not the form, of all the prayers that went up from American hearts on that day of unselfish compassion.

But it seems that such a prayer no longer expresses the sentiments of some few sordid Americans. They have learned that the waste of war in other lands spells gain to them at home. And so, in spirit if not in form, they have modified and qualified their anxious petitions to God to bring peace again to Europe.

Would not the remainder of us loyal and religious Americans be deeply and rightfully shocked and ashamed if we could hear the real sentiments of these selfish and sordid Americans translated into formal prayer after this fashion:

"But while we thus beseech Thee, Heavenly Father, to have compassion upon mankind and to give the world peace, we also humbly ask Thee not to be too precipitately in haste.

"Graciously permit us, Our Heavenly Father, to remind Thee that many of Thy richest and most self-righteous servants who honor Thy name and enrich Thy altars and Thy shepherds desire yet a few months of war until they have garnered the profits of their war loans and made sure of the payment of their ammunition bills.

"Lord, we do most earnestly desire peace, but not until Thy servants in Wall Street have finished their dealings and have balanced their books.

"O Thou Compassionate and Merciful One, who art called the Prince of Peace, we beseech Thee to intercede with the Father Almighty that the woe and waste of this saddened world may cease, as soon as Thy servants, the bankers, have got the money.

"Lord, we would beg Thee to speak peace to mankind at once, but there is a

chance to loan a thousand millions at much profit, if Thy mercy and compassion can find it convenient to wait a few months, and, Lord, thou knowest we need the money.

"Heavenly Father, we are indeed sorry for Thy children in Europe who are being so cruelly mangled, so horribly slain, and it is our heartfelt prayer that Thou wilt put an end to their awful sufferings as soon, Lord, as it seems good to Thee after we have collected the balance of the cash that is coming our way in such bounteous stream.

"Bless, Lord, Thy servants in public office, who have been granted wisdom to see these things aright; Thy servants in Washington, who have mightily wrestled with Thee in prayer for peace without permitting any hindrance to the business of Thy servants who manufacture the weapons of war.

"Lord, we bless Thee for the most excellent manner in which these, Thy servants in Washington, have combined business with piety.

"Lord, continue to bless us, and in Thine own good time give peace to the suffering nations. But, Lord, Thou knowest that business is business, and we ask Thee to magnify Thy holy name by not interfering too soon."

Doesn't this supposititious prayer sound infinitely and infamously blasphemous?

WELL, THEN, HOW MUCH MORE BLASPHEMOUS IS THE HYPOCRISY WHICH PRAYS THUS, NOT IN WORDS, BUT IN DAILY DEEDS—WHICH ALONE ARE TRUE PRAYER?

For how shall God judge of the secret desire and prayer of a man's heart save by the things he does from the inclination of his heart?

And what do men do who run about to provide money and weapons with which to prolong this awful war if they do not show by their deeds that in their hearts they pray that the war may be prolonged?

All the arguments used to defend and to excuse the trafficking of the bankers who would extend this loan to the homicidal maniacs in Europe, and of such concerns as the steel mills at Bethlehem and the ammunition factories at Wilmington and elsewhere, can be boiled down to two words:

IT PAYS!

Stripped of pharisaism and hypocrisy, the argument for this devil's work is simply that there is money in it.

The dreadful agonies and awful deaths of millions of men, human beings just like ourselves, who are mangled and torn by shot and

shell, stabbed with bayonets, pounded to bloody and abhorrent pulp under the wheels of rushing motors or the hoofs of trampling horses; the misery and despair of millions of widowed women and orphaned children; the horror, the hideous savagery, the awful, incredible waste and rapine and murder which are making of civilized Europe a charnel house filled with human bones and human carrion, heaps upon heaps—nothing of all this woe and horror seems to appeal to these apologists for the aiders and abettors of war's continuance.

There is profit in making loans; there is gain in selling weapons of murder. On with the dance of Death and Hell!

People of America, we stand before the bar of God's justice, and we shall yet stand before the bar of human history, accused of selling our proclaimed virtues for the wickedest money there is—for the price of innocent blood.

And as surely as the justice of God exists, so surely shall we be found guilty before the bar of history and before the throne of Heaven if we continue to take this wicked money, this infamous price of innocent blood, this Judas bribe.

It is not possible for a nation, any more than it is possible for an individual, to sell its honor, its virtue, its compassion and its nobler sentiments for the price of blood and continue to prosper under the approving smile of God.

For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

And what shall it profit a people if they possess billions of gold and lose the nation's soul and the nation's virtue, and the nation's bright place in the ranks of the just and righteous?

Make no mistake about these vendors of loans and arms or about men who prostitute their brains and their journals to defend the infamous traffic.

They are traffickers in human agonies and human lives, traders in human misery and human despair, sellers of innocent blood, murderers of men and torturers of women and children, and wicked and heartless and infamous purveyors to the lords of hell.

Against this wickedness we make protest in the name of civilization and our common humanity.

Over against the profits of money lenders and ammunition makers we set, in dreadful array, the pale and mutilated corpses of Europe's millions of slain; the tear-stained faces of Europe's millions of widows and orphans; the desolation of Europe's homes; the waste of Europe's fields; the ashes and ruins of Europe's civilization, and we ask you, citizens of America, if this nation of God-fearing folk can afford to purchase the profits of money lenders and weapon makers at such a cost of human woe, at such an expense of duty, conscience, honor and humanity?